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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Negotiations

Red, ROK Attitudes in Doubt. The Communists & South Koreans continued this week to oppose, for opposite reasons, the latest truce offer made by the Allies.

The Communists gave their reply at a secret session of the truce teams in Panmunjom June 4. They had sent a secret letter a few hours before the meeting to Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander. There were no official reports on what the Reds had said, but press correspondents in Tokyo concluded that they had neither accepted nor rejected the Allied offer. Chinese Red broadcasts indicated that the Communists still balked at one key feature of the Allied plan: a provision that the UN Gen. Assembly have the ultimate say in disputes about prisoners who refused to go back to Red territory. The Panmunjom conference, which had been in recess since May 25, took another 2-day recess after the Reds made a lengthy statement at the June 4 session.[1]

The U.S. meanwhile was confronted by South Korean opposition to the truce offer, which ROK leaders had denounced as a surrender to the Reds on several vital issues. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee had indicated that he would yield to any truce terms insisted upon by Pres. Eisenhower. But the South Koreans still refused June 4 to send a full-fledged delegate to the Panmunjom conference. They were represented by an "observer."

ROKs Condemn UN Plan. South Korean opposition to the UN truce plan was summed up May 28 in a letter to Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN truce team chief, from Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin, the South Korean truce delegate. The letter listed these main objections:

- The proposed 5-nation commission to handle prisoners who refused to go home would favor the Reds because India was "pro-Communist," would join with Czechoslovakia & Poland in outvoting Sweden & Switzerland.
- Detention of anti-Red POWs while a political conference and then the UN Gen. Assembly debated their fate would be "material submission to the enemy and a violation of the principle for which we have been fighting."
- The UN plan was apparently destined to be rejected by the Reds. (Lt. Gen. Nam Il, Communist truce-team chief, said when he received it May 25: the UN was "a belligerent itself" and it was "inconceivable" that POW cases be referred to the Gen. Assembly.)
- It would be "utter surrender . . . to the enemy" to let the Communists send "brainwashers" to POW camps in South Korea to urge prisoners to return to Red areas.

Choi also said May 27 that South Korea would "have to fight this war for freedom" alone if its allies would not help expel the Reds from the entire country. Poster campaigns & other public demonstrations in South Korea supported the Govt.'s attitude toward the UN plan. Acting Premier Pyun Yun Tae said May 29 that the ROK army might be withdrawn from UN command to give it freedom of action, might also prevent the landing of "any foreign troops of the 5 custodial nations" in South Korea. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee said May 30 that ROK troops were "men of steel" prepared to fight alone for Korean unity. "Peace here is up to ourselves," he declared.[2]

1—see p. 165A-H 2—see p. 165H 3—see p. 165J-K 4—see p. 149D 5—see Vol. XII, p. 357M (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections)

Week in Headlines

International. *Queen's coronation held in London. Reds made secret reply to UN truce offer opposed by ROK, launched heaviest ground attacks since October. Eisenhower rejected 'go it alone' foreign policy. Russia named civilian commissar for East Germany. Mt. Everest scaled by British expedition.*

United States. *President & 4 Cabinet members made TV report to nation on Administration programs. Eisenhower recommended new foreign aid & information agencies, said AF budget cuts did not harm defense, created new board to pass on American employes of UN.*

Eisenhower vs. Rhee. Pres. Eisenhower conferred with his top diplomatic & military aides and the Natl. Security Council May 30-31, supposedly on the ROK opposition to the truce terms. Rhee indicated June 1 (when the Reds obtained an extension of the truce-conference recess to June 3) that he would accept the UN terms on condition that the U.S.: gave the South Koreans a written pledge of mutual defense and more military & economic aid; promised withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after a truce took effect & prisoners were exchanged; promised not to interfere with South Korean efforts to unify the country.[3]

Rhee Hints Acceptance. Rhee, disclosing June 2 that he had received a message from Pres. Eisenhower, indicated that he would yield to American pressure and go along with the Allied truce plan. "Out of gratitude to the U.S.," he said, "common sense & wisdom require that we cooperate with the U.S. at any cost. We must accept anything the U.S. President wants, but to allow Chinese soldiers to stay in our country is similar to a death sentence."

Acting Premier Pyon said Rhee, while expressing gratitude to the U.S., was not abandoning South Korea's insistence on the withdrawal of all Chinese Reds from Korea. "We will fight to resist anything less," Pyon said.[4]

Warfare

Red Drive Seizes Outposts. Turkish & American troops were routed from the Carson Hill, Vegas Hill & Elko outposts in western Korea May 27-30 by Chinese Communist attacks described as the strongest since October.[5]

Wide World

Large open arrow shows where Reds won outposts on approaches to Seoul. Communists also attacked near Kumhwa & to the east.

An estimated 8,500 Reds were thrown into the drive against advance positions held by the Turkish Brigade & American units of the U.S. 25th Division. UN battle reports said the Allies lost only advance positions and prevented a Red penetration of the main UN line. Commonwealth Duke of Wellington Regiment & Black Watch units beat off simultaneous attacks on another nearby outpost, The Hook.

The Communists were said to have ignored heavy losses in sending attackers into an area being pounded by their own artillery. The

Reds drove outnumbered Turks from their trenches in hand-to-hand battles but were checked when U.S. Marine tanks helped reinforce Allied lines. Outposts newly occupied by the enemy were seared with jellied gasoline bombs by U.S. 5th AF planes May 30.

The main weight of Communist attacks shifted May 30 to Finger Ridge, Bloody Ridge & other hills near Kumhwa (east-central front), then to the Punchbowl area (extreme eastern front) June 2. Americans & South Koreans turned back Red efforts to advance in those sectors.

UN sources estimated that 15,000 Communist troops were used in the week-long series of attacks, which occurred while the Reds were studying the latest Allied truce offer. The Allied estimate of Red casualties, which increased sharply in the last days of May, totaled 16,400 for the month—highest since October's 36,285.[1]

Casualties. Korean war casualties on both sides totaled 2,303,542, the AP reported May 29 on the basis of UN casualty listings & Allied estimates of Red losses. Military casualties by countries:

SOUTH KOREA & UNITED NATIONS

	*Total	Dead	Wounded	Date
Korea	256,901	42,765	140,962	Apr. 30
U.S.†	136,129	24,119	100,665	May 22
Brit.	3,763	585	1,921	Mar. 4
Turkey	2,700	536	1,770	Apr. 5
Canada‡	1,313	274	997	May 7
Aust.	1,227	240	984	Mar. 1
France	1,501	218	815	Apr. 1
Thai.	839	103	732	Mar. 1
Greece	499	137	360	Apr. 20
Philipp.	484	91	298	Mar. 15
Holland	475	107	362	Apr. 11
Ethiop.	427	80	347	Dec. '52
Bel.-Lux.	355	84	266	Apr. 15
Colombia	182	50	152	**
N. Zeal.	106	33	72	May 10
S. Afr.	41	12	—	May 5

COMMUNIST

	§Total	Battle	Non-Bat.
China	1,095,000	835,000	239,000
Korea	802,000	512,000	167,000

Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson replaced Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus May 31 as U.S. 5th AF commander. Barcus reverted to rank of major general and was reassigned to Scott AF Base, Ill. as vice commander (effective July 15).[2] . . . **Whole blood** supplies at some UN field hospitals in Korea fell below the safety margin May 30 because of the sudden increase in fighting. U.S. Army chaplains in Japan made special appeals to their congregations May 31 for blood donations. (The Pentagon said June 1 no actual shortage of whole blood developed in Korea but emergency measures were taken until more could be rushed from the "entirely adequate" supply in the U.S.). . . . **Korean Stevedores Union** announced May 27 its members would refuse to unload Japanese ships bringing ammunition to South Korea. The union accused Japanese sailors of smuggling and said the UN Command had agreed to let Korean instead of Japanese ships carry war supplies.[3] . . . **Gilbert & Ellice Islands** inhabitants in the South Pacific (pop. 36,000) offered to send 2,000 volunteer troops to Korea, the British disclosed May 30. The offer was rejected "on practical & administrative grounds." . . . **Marian Anderson,** American contralto, ended a 5-day concert tour of military posts in Korea June 1.

U. S. POLICY

President Rejects Taft View. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference in Washington May 28 that he disagreed with the view expressed by Sen. Robert A. Taft that the U.S. might as well forget about working through the UN to settle the Korean war.

The President defended the principle of working through coalitions and said: "If you are going to go it alone one place, you of course have to go it alone everywhere." Partners in a coalition "based upon decency, on ideas of justice, common concepts of governments established by the will of free men" must "find the way in between the conflicting partisan considerations that will serve the best good of all." The President warned that "no single free nation can live alone in the world."

The President said he shared "the sense of frustration that comes to everybody who is working for what he believes to be a decent purpose and finds himself balked by what he thinks is the ignorance, or the errors, of someone who is otherwise his friend." But he urged "patience," "determination" & "optimism" on the part of Americans in working with their Allies.

Taft, Republican majority leader in the Senate, was still in a Cincinnati hospital and offered no comment on the President's remarks.[4]

Senators Modify UN Resolution. Pres. Eisenhower persuaded GOP leaders in Congress to agree June 2 to modify a pending resolution to cut off U.S. financial support of the UN if it admitted Red China to membership. He called all available Republican policy & floor officials to the White House to urge that they switch to a simple declaration that Congress was unqualifiedly opposed to Chinese Red membership in th UN. The Senate passed such a declaration by 76-0 June 3 and sent it to the House.

Chrmn. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com. said June 2 he was satisfied with the President's pledge that the U.S. would lead opposition in the UN to admission of Red China, at least while it was tied to the USSR. But Congress would not tie the President's hands against some shift in policy if a profound change came about in the future, Knowland said. The Senator had rejected current Allied truce terms in Korea June 1 on grounds that they would lead to Indian & British efforts to get Red China into the UN. This, he said, would be the start of "a chain of events that will lose most of Asia to the free world."[5]

Dulles Reports on Mid-East. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who returned to Washington May 29 from a tour of the Middle East, India & Pakistan with MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen, said in a radio-TV report to the nation June 1: He found Arab countries "more fearful of Zionism than of communism," Israelis fearful that the Arabs would "push them in the sea." He asked the Egyptians "with some success that there be further time to find a peaceful solution" to the dispute over how to man & defend the Suez Canal in event of a British withdrawal. He "didn't always agree" with Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru but their conversations cleared up "many misunderstandings." Dulles said the Eisenhower Admin. was establishing a policy of "friendship—not fault-finding" toward countries in the Middle Eastern area. He recommended more Point 4-type technical aid to the region, a Middle Eastern defense organization when Arab countries were no longer "so engrossed with their quarrels with Israel or with Gt. Britain or France that they pay little head to the menace of Soviet communism." Dulles & Stassen met with Libyan officials in Tripoli May 28 during the final stop on their tour.[6]

Foreign aid budget request for fiscal 1954 was reduced to $5,474,000,000 May 27. The Mutual Security Agency told Congress that at least $354 million could be cut from the previous request because of new economy measures and the use of cheaper military goods.[7]

EAST-WEST TRADE DISPUTE

Red Troops Carried. Wallem & Co. of Hong Kong, Norwegian-British shipping firm, admitted in Hong Kong May 30 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was right when he charged that their 3,221-ton freighter *Perico,* registered in Panama, had carried Chinese Communist troops. The company said the *Perico's* captain took 462 unarmed, allegedly sick Reds & about 12 armed guards from Kwangchowan to Canton June 22, 1951 because he was warned that "somebody would be shot" if he refused.

Asst. State Secy. Thruston B. Morton, confirming in a letter to McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. May 28 that the *Perico* had transported Red troops, said that the British-owned *Miramar,* also registered in Panama, reportedly had brought Communist Chinese troops to Shanghai in June 1952. Morton said the 4,764-ton *Miramar* had been bought by Wheelock, Marden & Co. of Hong Kong from Wallem & Co. in 1950 but "came into the hands of the Chinese Communists" before it was used to carry Red troops in June 1952. He added that Panama had canceled the *Perico's* registry in Oct. 1951, the *Miramar's* in Aug.

*Inc. prisoners, missing, returned prisoners **More than a year old
†Later report June 3 on casualties through May 29: 136,362 total (24,163 dead) ‡Later report May 23: 1,049 total (279 dead) §Through Apr. 20

1—see p. 166C-D 2—see p. 141K-L 3—see p. 66J 4—see pp. 165L-166B
5—see p. 166E 6—see p. 167C-G 7—see p. 143J-N

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1952. Sir Roger Makins, British Ambassador to the U.S., emphasized in Washington May 28 that both ships appeared "to have been under the effective control of the Chinese Communists" and were under Panamanian, not British, registry. He said Britain was investigating and warned against using "such isolated & doubtful cases to cast aspersions on the loyalty" of Britons & their Govt.[1]

Trade Backed. Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference May 28 that he inclined to the U.S. State Dept. view that the U.S. should not oppose Allied shipments of non-strategic goods to the Chinese Reds or North Koreans provided such trade resulted in "net advantage" to the Allies. He said, however, that this was his personal opinion and that no policy decision had been made. The President hinted that he considered foreign trade an important weapon in the hands of U.S. diplomats.[2]

Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen, speaking publicly for the first time since his Middle East-South Asian tour with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, said in a radio-TV broadcast in Washington May 31 that "non-strategic trade" with the Reds "may be one of the factors that ultimately leads to a better position in the prospect for peace."[3]

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), acting chairman of the McCarthy Subcom., said May 29 that the group was "preparing a list of about 100 ships, foreign-owned, many . . . owned by the British, which are still carrying strategic military supplies to the Communist troops in Korea."

British Amb. Makins insisted in a Washington broadcast May 31 that his country's trade with Red China complied with all agreements made with the U.S. & its allies in Korea. (McCarthy Subcom. Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said May 20 that British exports to Red China rose from a value of $334,000 in Jan.-Feb. 1952 to $5,750,000 in Jan.-Feb. 1953, whereas Red Chinese shipments to Britain increased from $1,785,000 to $3,967,000. West German exports to Red China in the same period rose from $21,000 to $3,629,000 while imports increased from $2,939,000 to $5,369,000. 28 British ships traded with Red China in Jan. 1952, 54 in Dec. 1952. McCarthy had charged Apr. 30 that Chinese Reds were part owners of ships under British Navy protection.)[4]

West Germany reported June 2 an increase during April in its trade with Communist countries. Exports rose from 22.4 millions Deutsche marks ($5,333,000) in March to 35.4 million marks in April, imports from 24.1 million marks in March to 33.4 million in April. Exports to Red China in April totaled 18.6 million marks—3 times the March total—and imports almost doubled to 15.6 million. The Bonn Statistical Bureau said imports from the USSR increased from 300,000 marks in March to 2.6 million in April. There was no report on exports to the USSR.[5]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

East Germany. Dissolution of the Soviet Control Commission, through which the Russians exercised military control of East Germany, was announced May 28 in East Berlin. Vladimir Semenov, the commission's political adviser, was designated Supreme Commissar. The announcement said he would maintain "appropriate relations" with the U.S., Britain & France on German questions, represent the USSR in East Germany and see that it fulfilled its obligations under the Potsdam Agreement. Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, previously chairman of the Soviet Control Comm., was retained as commander of Soviet forces in East Germany. German Red officials said May 30 the Russian move demonstrated that the USSR "insists that negotiations on the re-establishment of unity & the conclusion of a peace treaty for Germany be finally opened now."[6]

West Berlin reported May 27 a new influx of refugees from East Germany. It was attributed to Red measures depriving about 2 million persons of food rationing cards and a threat that East German farmers would suffer if they did not produce good crops this year.[7]

Greek-Turk-Balkan treaty was completed May 29 when Turkey deposited its ratification in Belgrade.[8]

1—see p. 167G-H 2—see p. 167D-F 3—see p. 151K 4—see p. 167J-K 5—see p. 167N 6—see p. 166M 7—see p. 142J-K 8—see p. 168J 9—see pp. 160G-161A 10—see p. 143P 11—see p. 124L-M 12—see p. 123N-P 13—see p. 109A-C (See Index for other references)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Reports to Nation. Pres. Eisenhower told Americans June 3 that in the conflict with international communism "there is going to be no new Munich and at the same time . . . no risk of a general war." These assurances were given at an unprecedented radio-TV discussion in which the President & 4 members of his Cabinet—Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby & Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr.—told how they were handling problems facing the Admin. Gen. Eisenhower indicated that he & his aides would make similar reports to the people "from time to time."

Touching on the Cold War, the President promised that "we are going to keep our temper" and "build our strength." "I am going over to Bermuda to . . . talk over these things," he said. But he warned that "in these vast problems . . . there is no thought that you can cut the knots; you must untie them slowly & laboriously." He pledged not "to cripple this nation" by unwise cuts in the defense budget, said "we are going specifically to keep up its air power."[9]

Humphrey said Govt. spending would be cut slowly after month-by-month studies and that he thought the budget would be balanced by June 1954 "provided we don't have a much worse condition in the world develop." He & the President again urged a 6-mo. extension of what Gen. Eisenhower called the "inequitable," "unjust," "clumsy" & "awkward" excess profits tax which "all of us despise."[10]

Benson, reporting a 2-yr. decline in farm prices & agricultural exports, urged extension of the reciprocal trade program because "if we sell abroad, we must also permit them to sell here." He promised "to build programs from the grassroots" to prevent "large accumulations of burdensome [farm] surpluses" and "the high cost to the taxpayer resulting therefrom." He listed "6 important basic concepts" on which to found his programs: (1) the programs "should build markets and move products into use at fair prices to the farmer," (2) "they should prevent adjustments in production and give the farmer some freedom in the operations," (3) they "should not price our products out of the world or domestic markets," (4) "they should not hold an umbrella over synthetics & competing products," (5) research should be pursued and speedily applied and (6) the "self-help program for the farmer" should be encouraged. Pres. Eisenhower promised "stability in farm income . . . with no farmer being taken over by the Govt." or regimented.[11]

Mrs. Hobby said the Admin. was pressing for legislation to: (a) restore inspection powers to the Pure Food & Drug Admin., (b) extend social security and (c) help overcrowded school districts where the Fed. Govt. "created a problem" by removing land from school tax rolls or adding students to the rosters.[12]

Brownell said the Admin. was trying to protect "our internal security" through 4 programs: (1) prosecution of Communist leaders, (2) registry of foreign agents, (3) denaturalization & deportation of foreign-born racketeers & subversives and (4) Govt. employe security checks.[13]

Proposes State Reorganization. A proposal to reemphasize the State Dept.'s foreign policy responsibilities and to transfer its foreign aid & information operations to 2 new agencies was submitted to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower June 1. The recommendations were embodied in 2 reorganization plans—Gen. Eisenhower's 7th & 8th—"designed to protect & strengthen the role of the Secretary of State as the principal officer, under the President, in the field of foreign affairs." Pres. Eisenhower simultaneously proposed reforms for his Council of Economic Advisers and for the airline subsidy program—Reorganization Plans respectively No. 9 & No. 10.

Plan No. 7 would abolish the Mutual Security Agency & other foreign aid offices and transfer their foreign aid functions to a new Forgn. Operations Admin.

Plan No. 8 would create a U.S. Information Agency to take over the job of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin. & its Voice of America, the information programs of the MSA and Technical Cooperation (Point 4) Admin. and information activities in occupied areas.[1]

Under Plan 7, the office of Special Representative in Europe would be abolished and a new U.S. Mission to NATO & European Regional Orgs. would be established.

Plan 8 specified that the State Secy. "shall control the content of [a clearly identified] program setting forth official United States' positions for use abroad."

The new agencies were to be directed by the State Secy., and his department was to get "clear authority to provide guidance on our foreign policies to all other agencies."

Plan No. 9 would reestablish the Council of Economic Advisers as a 3-man unit with greater powers for the chairman as administrative head. The chairman would also head an advisory board on economic growth & stability.[2]

Plan No. 10 called for separation of airmail payments from airline subsidies by a transfer of subsidy payments from the Post Office Dept. to the CAB, which currently determined the size of payments anyway.[3]

AIR FORCE BUDGET

Cut Defended. Pres. Eisenhower gave his personal assurance at his press conference May 28 that the U.S. could maintain a reasonable posture of defense despite the proposed $5 billion Air Force budget cut. He said this was the sort of issue he would decide if the Defense Dept. was unable to do so, but he refused to say whether he actually had made the decision to cut AF funds.

The Defense Dept. said May 30 that in fiscal 1954 the revised Eisenhower budget would give the AF 2,300 more planes than it received in 1953 and that the Navy would get 800 more. By the end of 1955 the AF would have received 75 more combat planes—almost enough for a complete wing—and 1,150 fewer support planes than the Truman budget would have provided. The department also said that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson planned to have 23 Air Natl. Guard & Air Reserve wings—the exact number of wings cut from the Truman AF budget—equipped with modern aircraft by June 1955. It asserted that although the Truman budget called for 133 wings by June 1954, only 117 could have been attained. (AF critics of the Eisenhower budget said that it would provide for only 110 wings by mid-1954 instead of the 114 Wilson predicted.)

Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee June 1 that the Eisenhower budget would maintain Navy & Marine "combat air strength as it is and improve it" although there would be no change in the current total of 9,941 planes. The major improvement would be an increase in the proportion of jets from 16% currently to 37% by Dec. 1955. He said Navy & Marine planes had flown 37% of all UN air strikes in Korea. (The Navy June 2 said it would release up to 56,000 Reservists & 39,000 regulars before the end of their enlistments or active duty tours in order to cut current strength of about 800,000 to the 745,000 ceiling budgeted for July 1954.)

Cut Attacked. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, at a May 28 Senate Armed Services Com. hearing on his nomination as AF Chief of Staff, testified that the proposed AF cut would "delay" creation of the 143 wings he considered needed for U.S. security.[4] Ex-AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter said in an interview published in the *N.Y. Times* May 27 that: (a) the cut was a reversion to "ground soldier thinking" in apparent blindness to the USSR's growing air & atomic strength; (b) published statements & testimony by the cut's defenders gave the impression that the U.S. was "magically to gain air power while buying fewer combat aircraft"; (c) he knew of no data the Defense Dept. had to justify abandoning the concept that 143 wings were the "minimum . . . capable of meeting" atomic attack.

Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D., Calif.), a leading critic of the cut, charged May 28 that Wilson was making the U.S. "risk a Dunkirk in Europe" because of his fear that the nation could not afford the economic strain of the AF buildup. (Yorty said June 1 that AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott had told him he planned to restore about $1 billion of the cut in actual spending. The UP quoted Talbott as calling Yorty's figures "not accurate.")[5]

COMMUNISM

Rosenberg Executions Set. U.S. Marshal William A. Carroll announced in New York June 2 that he had selected June 18 as the date for the executions of convicted atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg. Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York May 29 had ordered them to be electrocuted at Sing Sing during the week beginning June 15. It was the 4th time he had fixed a date for them to die. The first 3 times execution had been stayed pending appeals. Kaufman June 1 & the U.S. Court of Appeals June 2 rejected defense pleas that the death sentences be reduced to 20 years in jail. The Rosenbergs, insisting on their innocence, rejected June 2 an apparent offer by Fed. Prisons Director James V. Bennett to help them win commutations if they told the Govt. all they knew about the Soviet espionage ring in which they had taken part.[6]

UN Loyalty Board. Pres. Eisenhower, by executive order June 2, directed the Civil Service Comm. to set up an Intl. Orgs. Employes Loyalty Board to decide whether Americans working for the UN or applying for UN jobs were disloyal to the U.S. or would be security risks. All American UN employes & applicants were to be investigated, the result to be submitted to the UN Secretary General. (The *N.Y. Times* reported May 22 that several U.S. citizens with high UN Secretariat jobs were prevented from attending recent meetings abroad by "unusual delays" in issuance of their passports. A U.S. delegation spokesman denied that loyalty checks caused the delays.)[7]

Harvard Men Queried. Dr. Marcus Singer, Cornell zoology professor, told the House Un-American Activities Com. May 26-27 that he had been a Communist until 1948 but refused, despite threats of contempt action, to name associates in a Communist cell at Harvard during the 1940s. Prof. William T. Parry, 44, U. of Buffalo philosophy teacher, refused May 19 to answer committee questions about alleged membership in a Harvard Red cell in the 1930s. He had offered to tell about his "past associations or activities" but not to "play the odious role of informer."

Harvard Corp. May 19 had declared 3 faculty members guilty of "misconduct" for invoking the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer questions of Congressional committees about communism but said this was not serious enough to warrant their dismissal. Assoc. Prof. Wendell H. Furry, 46, physicist & ex-Communist who had refused to respond to House Un-American Activities Com. questions Feb. 26, was put on virtual 3-yr. probation, however, for having told a Govt. agent in 1944 that he had no reason to believe a Govt. job applicant was a Communist although he had known him to be a member. Dr. Helen Wendler Dean Markham of Harvard Medical School & Leon J. Kamin, 25, social relations teaching fellow & ex-Communist, were criticized for having refused to reply to Senate Internal Security Subcom. questions Mar. 26-27. The corporation said: "In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, we regard present membership in the Communist Party [by a faculty member as] justifying removal."

Dr. Markham refused May 28 to tell the Senate subcommittee whether the Harvard Corp. was right in its statement that she "is not & never has been a [CP] member."[8]

LABOR

Raiding Barred, Merger Advanced. The AFL & CIO took another step toward merger by agreeing in Washington June 2 to prohibit raiding. The 2-yr. pact, to take effect Jan. 1, was subject to ratification by the AFL Exec. Council, the CIO Exec. Board and the conventions of the 2 federations in the fall. The agreement provided that disputes over organizing rights would be submitted to arbitration. (The AFL, CIO and independent United Mine Workers May 31 issued a declaration of unanimity on issues to be brought before the 3d World Congress of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions scheduled to open in Stockholm July 4.)[9]

Auto Settlements. Gen. Motors agreed May 28 to add to its 5-yr. contract with the CIO United Auto Workers

1—see p. 59K-L 2—see 76P 3—see Vol. XII, 163E 4—see 152C-H
5—see 169F-L 6—see 171D 7—see 99L 8—see 184K, 60M 9—see 109F

a provision raising maximum pensions from $130 a month to $137.50—the figure earlier accepted by Ford. Settlements were made with the UAW by Chrysler May 27, Nash-Kelvinator May 28, Briggs May 29 & Budd June 3, all on the Ford-GM formula ($137.50 pensions, transfer of 19¢ of the 24¢-an-hr. cost-of-living allowance to base pay rates, increase of the 4¢-an-hr. annual productivity raise to 5¢, raises of at least 10¢ an hour for skilled-trades workers). Intl. Harvester and Allis-Chalmers refused to meet the terms and announced respectively May 28 & May 30 that they were cutting pay 2¢ an hour under "escalator" contracts as a result of a Bureau of Labor Statistics report May 27 that the "old" consumers' price index had dropped 1.1% between January & April. (The "new" BLS index, on which the settlements were based, rose .1%.)[1]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BRITISH CORONATION

Elizabeth Enthroned. Queen Elizabeth II, 27, was crowned June 2 in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of England, in ceremonious pageantry witnessed by Britain's peers, Commonwealth dignitaries & representatives of almost all the nations of the world. Heavy rain failed to chill the festive spirit of the millions who thronged London to hail the new Elizabethan reign.

In the ancient 2½-hour Abbey rite, Elizabeth promised "to govern the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan & Ceylon" and of Britain's possessions & other territories "according to their respective laws & customs." Her sovereignty was established when she was seated on the Abbey throne after the Archbishop had anointed her with holy oils and fixed on her head the 6-lb. King Edward's Crown.

First to genuflect before the Queen was the Church, personified by the Archbishop. Her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, who was at her side throughout the ceremony, led the peers in swearing fealty to the monarch. After kneeling with Edinburgh for the Archbishop's blessing, Elizabeth exchanged King Edward's Crown for the lighter (2 lb. 7 oz.) Imperial State Crown.

The coronation was witnessed by Crown Prince Charles, 4, but not by Princess Anne, 2. The other absent member of the royal family: the Duke of Windsor (ex-King Edward VIII) who chose not to attend as a matter of propriety. He & his duchess watched on TV in Paris. Pres. Eisenhower's U.S. representatives to the coronation: Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Adm. Robert B. Fechteler, Mrs. Fleur Cowles & Calif. Gov. Earl Warren.[2]

Millions Pay Homage. More than a million Britons & visitors from all parts of the world crowded London streets for hours before the coronation procession began. Some had camped along the 6-mile royal route for 48 hours or more to assure good vantage points. The Govt. provided 100,000 seats along the route and at least 150,000 more were built by private firms.

The Queen & her husband rode to & from the Abbey in the gilded 4-ton state coach built for King George IV. Escorting the Queen in the mile from Buckingham Palace to Westminster & the 5-mile return were more than 9,000 members of Commonwealth armed forces. Nearly 16,000 more troops stood guard along the way (160 men to each 100 yards). More than 1,000 horses were used in the parade. About 7,000 casualties among spectators were reported, mainly from exposure during all-night waiting.

Elizabeth left Buckingham Palace at 10:29 a.m. (London time), returned at 4:59 p.m. From a palace balcony she then watched a fly-past of RAF jet fighters and, with her husband & 2 children, acknowledged the cheers of the crowd. She made 5 more balcony appearances before midnight—once to press a button that lit London's public buildings & shrines. A $33,700 fireworks display was set off on the south bank of the Thames in late evening. The Queen did not attend a gala coronation ball at which 1,500 celebrities paid $40 each (to the Natl. Playing Fields Assn. & the London Appeal for the Blind.) Private & community celebrations continued throughout Britain until dawn. The London *Times* estimated June 3 that Britons spent £100 million on the coronation spree.[3]

Broadcasts to Empire. In a post-coronation broadcast to the Commonwealth & Empire, Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, 5 Commonwealth Prime Ministers & the Queen echoed the hope that the enthronement would bring better times & new glory to Britain. The Queen saw her coronation not as "a symbol of a power & splendor that are gone but a declaration of our hopes for the future and for the years I may, by God's grace, be given to reign and serve you as Queen. . . . We can go forward together in peace, seeking justice & freedom for all men." She pledged to "strive to be worthy of your trust" throughout "all my life & with all my heart." "In this resolve I have my husband to support me. He shares all my ideals & all my affection for you."

Churchill, introducing the Queen, said Elizabeth "is a lady whom we respect because she is our Queen and whom we love because she is herself." Prime Ministers of other countries under the Crown who pledged loyalty to the Queen: Louis St. Laurent of Canada, Robert G. Menzies of Australia, Dr. Daniel F. Malan of South Africa, Sidney Holland of New Zealand, Mohammed Ali of Pakistan.

World-Wide Celebration. Britain's friends & even Cold War foes joined in coronation celebrations throughout the world. Elaborate receptions were held by British Embassies. Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov headed the group of Russian guests in Moscow, Pres. Istvan Dobi the Hungarian group entertained in Budapest. All Commonwealth countries & British colonies held day-long celebrations. Anti-British demonstrations were staged by nationalists in Nigeria & foes of Irish partition in Dublin.

Britons Hail the Queen

United Press

Queen Elizabeth II responds to cheers as she rides to Westminster Abbey for coronation ceremony June 2.

Telecast of the coronation by the BBC was relayed live to West Europe and rebroadcast in the U.S. & Canada less than 8 hours after the ceremony ended. BBC kinescope recordings flown to Montreal via Goose Bay, Labrador in RAF & RCAF jet planes were aired at 4:14 p.m. EST (7½ hours after leaving London) by the CBC (Canada) & ABC

1—see p. 170P 2—see p. 127P 3—see Vol. XII, p. 397L

(U.S.) networks. NBC & CBS failed in a race to be first on the air with TV coronation films in America. A British Canberra jet chartered by NBC to fly films from London to Boston had to turn back and NBC picked up the CBC-ABC telecast 3 minutes after it began. CBS began transmission at 4:22 p.m. of recordings taken from the RAF plane at Goose Bay and flown to Boston.

Coronation gown worn by Queen Elizabeth, created by Norman Hartnell of London, was of white satin embroidered with colored emblems depicting the Queen's realms. It had short sleeves, heart-shaped neckline, fitted bodice, a full skirt stiffened by 10 net petticoats. Bodice & skirt were bordered with gold crystals, graduated diamonds & pearls. The 30-lb. costume's design was kept secret until June 1.

Honors list issued by the Queen May 31 (a combined coronation & birthday list) cited 1,449 persons and bestowed knighthoods on jockey Gordon Richards, 49, retired cricket professional John Berry (Jack) Hobbs, 70, actor John Gielgud, Works Min. David Eccles, aircraft manufacturer T. O. M. Sopwith and Dean Hugh Stott Taylor of the Princeton (N.J.) University graduate school, a British citizen. MPs Sir Peter F. Bennet, Sir Ralph Glyn & Sir Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor were made barons and ex-Food Min. Lord Woolton was elevated from baron to viscount. The Duke of Edinburgh was made Captain General of Royal Marines.[1]

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

Czechs Revalue Crown. Czechoslovakia revalued its monetary unit, the crown, May 30 under a plan that left old crowns worth 5 to 50 times less than the new. All state loans & securities issued since 1945 were declared canceled and the new crown was placed on "a gold basis . . . backed by the Soviet ruble." The monetary reform was intended to combat inflation and money hoarding, which had increased since May 16 on rumors of impending revaluation.

The new crown's value was fixed at 1.8 crowns to a ruble (nominally valued at 25¢ U.S.). Old crowns were worth 1/12 of a ruble or 5¢ U.S. Czechs were to exchange money at a rate of one new crown for 50 of the old, except for a limited 5-1 exchange rate for pensioners and rates of 5-1 to 30-1 for some money in bank deposits.

The separate card-rationing & "free" markets were abolished in favor of a single market on which price reductions did not correspond to the rate of money revaluation. The *N.Y. Times* estimated June 1 that the retail price level had been doubled for industrial workers, raised even more for other groups.) Wages also were revalued.[2]

France. Pierre Mendès-France, a Radical deputy, agreed May 29 to try to form a Govt. if the Natl. Assembly backed his program to stabilize France's finances by limiting spending for both domestic rearmament & the Indo-Chinese fighting.[3] . . . 270 of the 350 native chieftans in French Morocco asked the French Forgn. Affairs Ministry May 29 to force the abdication of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, as a means of ending "organized dissidence" in Morocco.[4] They charged that the Sultan had lost his political authority by allying himself with the nationalistic Istiqlal party and had violated Moslem orthodoxy by his personal interpretations of its tenets. The Sultan denied the charges June 1 and accused the chiefs, who were appointed by him, of violating discipline by acting against him. He was backed by the council of Moslem elders of Fez who urged Pres. Vincent Auriol to apply sanctions against the chiefs guilty of *lèse-majesté.*

Israel. 4 General Zionist members of the coalition Cabinet who resigned May 25 in a dispute over display of red flags in schools by leftwing groups were authorized June 2 by the party executive to rejoin the Govt. The Govt. assured the General Zionists that flags & hymns other than the national colors & anthems would be barred by the Education Ministry until Parliament passed a law governing the matter. The reconstituted coalition won a 72-24 confidence vote in Parliament June 3.[5] . . . Jordan agreed June 3 to an Israeli proposal for renewed meetings between local Israeli-Jordanian border commanders in an effort to end the series of border incidents. An Israeli soldier was killed, another wounded and a "considerable number" of casualties inflicted on Jordanians in a May 27 skirmish in the Hebron area.[6] . . . Histadrut (Israeli Gen. Fed. of Labor) told the CIO May 29 it would affiliate with the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions by July.[7]

Kenya. The Kenya Govt. sealed off central Kenya May 29 in an effort to halt spreading Mau Mau terrorism which penetrated to districts east & southeast of Mt. Kenya as well as to the west. The sealed-off area included all 3 Kikuyu tribal reserves and Meru & Embu districts. Except for through travel on main roads & railways, no one was allowed to enter or leave the area without special permission of district commissioners. The order also designated 3 areas west of the Great Rift Valley as "special areas" in which anyone moving about would be shot on sight. Only previous "special area" was the Aberdare Range, a known Mau Mau rallying point.

Increased Mau Mau guerrilla activity, including raids on cattle herds, was reported in the sealed-off area. Farmers in the Aberdare section were ordered to harvest or destroy their crops to prevent the Mau Maus from seizing food supplies. Police reported June 1 that 24 Mau Maus were killed in a 24-hour battle in the Kikuyu district. The Govt. said May 22 that 39 natives had been hanged in Kenya for terrorist activity, almost 400 others face death charges, 32 were acquitted of Mau Mau association.

Formation of a separate East Africa Command for Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika (formerly part of the Middle East Command) was announced May 29 by the Brtish War Office in London. Lt. Gen. Sir George Erskine, 53, was named East African Commander in Chief. First duty: suppression of Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya.[8]

Yugoslavia. Pres. Tito abolished the office of political commissar in the armed forces June 1 and established a new rank of deputy commanders for political, education & cultural affairs. He said the commissars were needed during & after World War II to "insure unity of action along political lines" but could now be dropped because Yugoslav officers' training had given them "a high political conscience."[9] . . . The Yugoslav-Rumanian agreement on free navigation & joint administration of the Iron Gate (frontier Danube passage) was signed May 31.[10] . . . Yugoslavia reported May 27 that the first shipment of M-47 Patton tanks under U.S. military aid had been landed in Rijeka (Fiume).[11] . . . The *Yugoslav Review of Intl. Affairs* said May 20 that the easing of emigration policy due later this year would not end all restrictions. It said limits would be imposed by the shortage of foreign exchange and "emigrants who continue to disseminate hate against our country" would not benefit.[12]

Arab League, ending a week-long economic congress in Beirut May 31, recommended reduction of customs barriers & free movement of capital among the Arab states. Finance ministers from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria & Yemen attended. Iran & Syria signed a friendship treaty May 24 in Damascus.[13] . . . **Danish** voters May 28 ratified a new Constitution providing for a unicameral Parliament and permitting the right of princesses to succeed to the throne. The action made Princess Margrethe, 13, heir-presumptive to her father, King Frederik. Other results of the voting: Greenland became a full member of the Danish Commonwealth with Parliamentary representation; the voting age in Denmark was lowered from 25 to 23.[14] . . . **Italians** were told in effect May 28 by U.S. Amb. Clare Boothe Luce that American aid to Italy might be cut off if the June 7-8 parliamentary elections were carried by the extreme Right or Left. Speaking at the American Chamber of Commerce in Milan, she warned of "grave consequences" for the "intimate & warm cooperation" between the U.S. & Italy if "the Italian people should fall the unhappy victims to the wiles of totalarianism." Roman Catholic Church leaders, meanwhile, advised voters to shun extremist parties and vote for Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Dems. or other Centrist parties.[15] . . . **Lebanese** Pres. Camille Chamoun dissolved Parliament May 30, charging it was unable to fulfill its legislative functions and had lost the respect of the people. The Govt. next day ordered the election of a new Parliament for July 12 & 19.[16]

1—see pp. 145L, 127P 2—see pp. 167B-C, 154L 3—see p. 171D-H 4—see p. 45C 5—see p. 171M 6—see pp. 178L, 171N 7—see p. 180P 8—see 155E-H 9—see 168G-M 10—see 158P 11—see 82D-E 12—see 118F 13—see 150N 14—see 145L-M 15—see 155D 16—see 146H

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended May 30

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,536	¶$22,562	¶$23,296
Currency circulation	¶$29,825	¶$29,795	¶$28,710
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$22,965	¶$23,083	¶$20,800
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,358,288,534	$9,312,361,456	$7,058,119,870
England note circulation	¶£1,532.41	¶£1,523.605	¶£1,412.174
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,842,943	6,833,750	4,098,449
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	148.26	150.12	147.28
Bond sales	$15,780,100	$14,819,100	$9,299,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	95.12	95.52	99.25
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	116,402	[e]151,609	98,114
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,359,950	6,359,200	[f]
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,125,000	8,850,000	8,317,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,012.902	£7,959.054	¶7,146.204
Carloadings (cars)	[b]769,618	779,805	761,647
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Apr.** 242	**Mar.** [g]243	**Apr. 1952** 216
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.49⅛	$2.62½	$2.77⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.85⅝	$1.86⅞	$2.11⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3405	$ .344	$ .404
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.47	$6.47	$6.45
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]109.8	109.9	111.9
BUSINESS:	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1952**
New incorporations‡	9,507	[g]9,659	8,284
Dept. store sales (Fed Rerserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]113	**Last Week** 104	**Year Ago** 105
Failures (May 21)‡	156	198	145

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, May 20 [b]May 23 [c]May 16 [d]May 26 [e]Inc. 3 millionth of year [f]Not available [g]Revised

ARTS & SCIENCE

Mt. Everest Scaled. Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain (in the Himalayas on the border of Nepal & Tibet), was scaled for the first time when 2 members of a British expedition reached its peak May 29. The top of the mountain (estimated altitude 29,002 to 29,141 feet) was reached by Edmond P. Hillary, 34, a New Zealand bee keeper, & Tensing Norkay, 42, a Nepalese Sherpa tribesman who had guided several Mt. Everest expeditions. Col. H. J. C. Hunt, 42, led the British team that succeeded in conquering the peak as a "coronation present" to Queen Elizabeth II. Buckingham Palace in London made the first announcement of the feat June 1.

Hunt's expedition set out from Katmandu, Nepal Mar. 10 and worked its way gradually to the upper reaches of the mountain so the climbers could become acclimated to the high altitude & fierce weather. 2 other members were defeated by a snowstorm when they almost reached the top May 23. The climbers received twice-daily weather reports from India and used oxygen kits to maintain their strength at high altitudes. Their attempt was the first of 12 in 31 years to succeed in scaling the peak.[1]

NEW BOOKS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, THE FOURTH MUSKETEER, by Ralph Hancock & Letitia Fairbanks. Biog. of late film star. May 25. (Holt, 276 pp., $3.95)†

THE EMPEROR'S LADY, by F. W. Kenyon. Story of Josephine, Creole girl Napoleon made empress of France. May 26. Lit. Guild June choice. (Crowell, $3.95)*

JOLLY ROGER, by Patrick Pringle. About 16th-18th century pirates; challenges legends that pirates buried treasure, liked to fight or made victims walk planks. June 1. (Norton, 294 pp., $3.95)†

NORTH FROM MALAYA, by William O. Douglas. Assoc. U.S. Supreme Court Justice reports on travels through Singapore, Korea, Vietnam, suggests methods for dealing with Communist expansion. May 28. (Doubleday, 352 pp., $3.95)†

THE SEEKING, by Will Thomas. Negro family in Burlington, Vt. learns to accept, be accepted by white community. May 29. (Wyn, 290 pp., $3.50)†

THE STORY OF EVEREST, by W. H. Murray. Account of 9 Mt. Everest expeditions by member of 1951 team. May 29. (Dutton, 193 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-Fiction 1—see Vol. XII, p. 408J

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune May 31; based on national sales)

Fiction. Annemarie Selinko's "Désirée." Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice." F. Van Wyck Mason's "Golden Admiral." Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny." Daphne du Maurier's "Kiss Me Again, Stranger."

Non-Fiction. Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." Maurice Herzog's "Annapurna." Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter." Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible. Edw. R. Murrow's "This I Believe."

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

ME & JULIET. Musical comedy about people involved in a musical comedy. Music by Richard Rodgers. Book & lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Produced by Rodgers & Hammerstein. Staged by Geo. Abbott. Dances staged by Robt. Alton. Cast headed by Isabel Bigley, Joan McCracken, Bill Hayes, Ray Walston, Arthur Maxwell. May 28 at Majestic. (0-6-1)*

CLOSED

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. May 30 after 189 performances.
AN EVENING WITH BEATRICE LILLIE. May 30 after 276 performances.
THE TIME OF THE CUCKOO. May 30 after 263 performances.

1952-53 SEASON (Closed May 31)

Only 52 regular Broadway shows, including City Center offerings, opened during the 1952-53 season. These included 10 revivals & 9 musicals (one a revival). 14 of 1952-53's shows outlasted the season. In addition, there were limited-run performances of 5 Gilbert & Sullivan operettas, 8 French-language plays by Paris' Theatre Marigny and 2 Greek-language offerings of the Natl. Theater of Greece.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 30P]

OUTSTANDING MAY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

N.Y. Releases

BELLISSIMA. Italian-language movie about mother who tries to get young daughter into films. Screenplay by Suso Cecchi D'Amico, Francesco Rosi & Luchino Visconti. From Cesare Zavattini's story. Directed by Visconti. IFE release of Films Bellissima production. Starring Anna Magnani. With Allessandro Blasetti, Tina Apicella, Gastone Renzelli. May 17.

THE DESERT RATS. About British & Australian desert fighters whose stand at Tobruk in World War II changed course of North African campaign. Screenplay by Richard Murphy. Directed by Robt. Wise. Produced by Robt. L. Jacks for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Richard Burton, Robt. Newton, Chips Rafferty, Jas. Mason, Robt. Douglas, Torin Thatcher. May 8.

THE JUGGLER. Tale of ex-German vaudevillian, brutalized in concentration camp, who brings his hatred for authority to Israel. Screenplay by Michael Blankfort. Based on his novel. Directed by Edw. Dmytryk. Stanley Kramer Co. production released by Columbia. Starring Kirk Douglas. In cast: Milly Vitale, Joey Walsh, Paul Stewart, Alf Kjellin, John Bleifer. May 5.

MAN OF MUSIC. Russian-language Soviet musical based on life & works of composer Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka. Screenplay by P. Pavlenko, N. Treneva & Gregory Alexandrov. Directed by Alexandrov. Mosfilm Studio production presented by Artkino. Cast headed by Boris Smirnov, Lyubov Orlova, L. Durasov. May 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S LADY. About Andrew Jackson & his wife Rachel, whom he married 2 years before her divorce from previous husband became legal. Screenplay by John Patrick. Based on Irving Stone's novel. Directed by Henry Levin. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Susan Hayward & Charlton Heston. With Fay Bainter, John McIntire. May 21.

RING ROUND THE CLOCK. Italian-language comedy about disposition of surplus funds collected in church-run lottery. Screenplay by G. Collegare, J. Corsi, B. Costa, & G. Leoni. Based on Wm. Rospigliosi's Time article. Directed by Paolo W. Tamburella. Produced by Sonio Coletti. Presented by B. Bernard Kreisler & IFE Corp. Cast included Nando Bruno, Pepino Spadaro, Lauro Gazzolo, Arturo Brogaglia, Patrizia Mangano. May 18.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS. 7 short French- & Italian-language films: "Avarice & Anger"; screenplay by Chas. Spaak; directed by Eduardo de Filippo; with de Filippo, Isa Miranda, Paolo Stoppa. "Sloth"; screenplay by Carlo Rim; directed by Jean Dreville; cast included Noel-Noel, Jacqueline Plessis. "Lust"; screenplay by Pierre Bost & Jean Aurenche; directed by Yves Allegret; Vivianne Romance, Frank Villard & Francette Vernillat in cast. "Envy"; screenplay by Roberto Rossellini from Colette's story; directed by Rossellini; Andree Denar & Orfeo Tamburi in cast. "Gluttony"; screenplay & direction by Carlo Rim; cast: Henry Vidal, Claudine Dupuis & Jean Richard. "Pride"; screenplay by Pierre Bost, Jean Aurenche & Claude Autant-Lara; directed by Autant-Lara; cast headed by Michele Morgan & Françoise Rosay. "The 8th Sin"; screenplay by Bost & Aurenche; directed by Georges Lacombe; with Gerard Philippe, who introduced all previous sequences. Produced by Franco-London Films. Arthur Davis presentation released by Arlan Pictures. May 11.

STRANGE DECEPTION. Italian-language picture about vengeance in land glutted with war & violence. Originally produced in 1950 as "The Forbidden Christ." Written & directed by Curzio Malaparte. Produced by Eugenio Fontano for Excelsa Film. Presented by Casino Film Exchange. In cast: Raf Vallone, Elena Varzi, Alain Cuny, Gino Cervi, Rina Morelli. May 26.

TITANIC. About passengers aboard ill-fated luxury liner as it made its first & final voyage which ended in collision with iceberg Apr. 15, 1921 and death of 1,517 persons. Screenplay by Chas. Brackett, Walter Reisch & Richard Breen. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Brackett. Cast headed by Clifton Webb, Barbara Stanwyck, Thelma Ritter, Richard Basehart. May 27.

TONIGHT AT 8:30. Film versions of 3 Noel Coward playlets; "The Red Peppers" with Kay Walsh, Ted Ray & Martita Hunt. "Fumed Oak" with Stanley Holloway & Betty Ann Davies. "Ways & Means" with Valerie Hobson & Nicol Patrick. Directed by Anthony Pelissier. Produced by Anthony Havelock-Allan. J. Arthur Rank Production released by Continental Distributing. May 25.

YOUNG BESS. Elizabeth I as young princess. Screenplay by Jan Lustig & Arthur Wimperis. Based on Margaret Irwin's novel. Directed by Geo. Sidney. Produced by Sidney Franklin for MGM. Cast headed by Jean Simmons, Stewart Granger, Deborah Kerr, Chas. Laughton, Kay Walsh, Guy Rolfe. May 21.

OBITUARIES

George Barnes, 60, outstanding Hollywood movie cameraman; May 30 in Los Angeles.

Katherine Ford, 53, Detroit society leader, wife of industrialist-music patron John B. Ford Jr.; May 31 in Grosse Pt. Park, Mich., a suicide by hanging.

William Hepburn, 64, gardener to Queen Elizabeth II (supt. of royal parks); May 31 in London of heart attack while preparing coronation floral displays.

Emil Edward Hurja, 61, political analyst, exec. dir. of Dem. Natl. Com. 1932-37; May 30 in Washington.

Frank S. Leavitt (Man Mountain Dean), 63, 317-lb. bearded wrestler who appeared in 6,783 matches; May 29 in Norcross, Ga. of heart attack.

Otto Meissner, 73, German Reichs Min. & head of chancellery under Egbert, von Hindenburg, Hitler (acquitted by denazification court 1949); May 27, Munich (cancer).

Frederick Keenan Morrow, 67, Canadian industrialist & merchant; May 29 in Toronto.

Richard Rosson, 60, film director; May 31 in Pacific Palisades, Calif., suicide by carbon monoxide poisoning after year's illness from tropical disease.

Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, 66, Natl. Guard comdr. in World War II; May 29 in Pasadena, Calif. of cancer.

SPORTS

Vukovich Wins at Indianapolis. Bill Vukovich, 34, of Fresno, Calif. averaged 128.740 mph. to win the 500-mi. Memorial Day auto race on the Indianapolis Speedway May 30. He led 195 of the race's 200 laps, collected a record $89,496.96 of the $246,300 purse. Driver Carl Scarborough, 38, of Clarkstown, Mich. died an hour after heat exhaustion forced him out of the race.

Golf. Joe Carr, 31, of Dublin defeated defending champion Harvie Ward, 27, of Atlanta, 2 up, to win the British amateur championship at Hoylake, Eng., May 30. . . . Louise Suggs, 29, of Atlanta, won the cross-country women's Weathervane tourney by taking the final section at Chestnut Hill, Pa., May 3-31. The $5,000 first prize brought her 1953 winnings to $15,591.25, a one-year record in women's P.G.A. competition. . . . Dutch Harrison, 43, of Ardmore, Okla., won the Western Open at St. Louis May 31 for $2,400.

Horse Racing. Winners May 30: $58,500 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park, N.Y.—Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $40,400; $57,900 Peabody Memorial Stakes at Lincoln Fields, Chicago—Eugene Constantin Jr.'s Royal Bay Gem, Jimmy Combest up, for $39,800; $42,010 Delaware Oaks at Stanton, Del.—Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Cerise Reine, Doug Dodson up, for $31,025; $58,400 Argonaut Handicap at Hollywood Park, Calif. — Calumet Farm's Fleet Bird, Euclid Leblanc up, for $35,200.[1]

Tennis. Ken Rosewall, 18, of Australia, upset Vic Seixas, 29, of Philadelphia, to win the French intl. title, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, in Paris May 30. Maureen Connolly, 18, of San Diego, Calif., won the women's title from Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla., 6-2, 6-4. Rosewall & Lewis Hoad of Australia, Miss Hart & Shirley Fry of Akron, O., and Seixas & Miss Hart won the doubles events May 31.

Track. College conference championships May 30: IC4A at N.Y.—team title retained by Manhattan; Big 10 at Champaign, Ill.—won for 3d straight year by Illinois; Pacific Coast at Palo Alto, Calif.—won for 13th straight year by USC. Kansas won the Big 7 Conf. title in Ames, Ia. May 23.[2]

Olympics. A dispute among Australians over the site of the pool where aquatic events will be held during the 1956 Olympics was settled May 30. The Australian Olympic Control Com. decided to use a pool near the Melbourne Cricket Ground Stadium, where track & field events will be held. Arthur W. Coles had resigned as Control Com. chairman May 20 because the Victorian State Govt. refused to build a pool at another site approved by the Intl. Olympic Com. Percy Leslie Coleman, Melbourne City Councilman, replaced Coles as Control Com. chairman

Bicycle Racing. Hugh Starrs, 26, of Cranford, N.J. won the 50-mi. Tour of Somerville (N.J.) race May 30. His time was 2 hrs. 9 min. 35 sec. . . . Kihei Tomioka, 21, of Aomori, Japan won the 25-mi. intl. Keystone classic in Philadelphia May 31. Time: 1 hr. 3 min. 0.4 sec.

Big 10 (Western Conf.) colleges agreed May 28 to renew their Rose Bowl contract with the Pacific Coast Conf. for 3 more years but asked to choose their "most representative team" without further stipulation. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio State & Purdue favored renewal; Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern & Wisconsin were against it. . . . **Yale** revealed May 27 it would "pursue an independent course" in telecasting sports events but said that the decision was not a break with the NCAA.[3] . . . **William Rivlin**, 47, was sentenced to a year in jail in New York May 26 after he pleaded guilty to conspiring to fix an LIU-Duquesne game in 1949. . . . **George Munger**, 43, Penn head football coach for 15 years, resigned May 23 to become Penn physical ed. director (effective Feb. 1).

MISCELLANEOUS

New Harvard President. Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, 46, a Harvard alumnus (1928) & president of Lawrence College (Appleton, Wis.) for 9 years, was elected 24th president of Harvard June 2 by the Harvard Corp. Pusey is a scholar in Greek history and a leader in liberal arts education. His appointment as successor to Dr. James B. Conant, now U.S. high commissioner in Germany, was subject to confirmation by the Board of Overseers June 10.[4]

Bust Unveiled at West Point. A bronze portrait bust of Pres. Eisenhower was unveiled by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhowre, at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. May 29. It had been executed by the late sculptor Jo Davidson and presented to West Point by George E. Sands, New York importer who intended to give a copy to the Royal Military Acad., Sandhurst, Eng.

Shangri-La Becomes Camp David. Shangri-la, Presidential hideaway near Thurmont, Md., has been renamed Camp David by Pres. Eisenhower in honor of his father & grandson, the White House revealed May 22.

Enid Margaret Cripps, 32, youngest daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, announced her engagement May 28 in London to Negro law student Joseph Appiah, son of a Gold Coast tribal leader & personal representative in England of the Gold Coast Prime Minister. . . . **Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.**, 51, U.S. representative to the U.N., was named "Father of the Year" by the Natl. Father's Day Com. May 28 in N.Y. . . . **Rotary International**, meeting in Paris May 24-28, elected Joaquin Serratos Cibils of Montevideo, Uruguay as its new president.

Bernard M. Baruch was named American Citizen of the year in Philadelphia May 17 by the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics (100-yr.-old patriotic organization). . . . **Nathan Leopold**, convicted with the late Richard Loeb for the thrill slaying of Bobby Franks in 1924, was refused parole May 14 by the Illinois Parole Board in Springfield. . . . **Sonja Henie** & her ice show were absolved by a jury in Baltimore May 12 of responsibility for the collapse of bleachers at an arena where her show was to appear in Mar. 1952. . . . **Arthur Godfrey**, radio-TV star, underwent the first of 2 scheduled operations at Mass. Gen. Hospital in Boston May 15 to create new hip joints. His hips were injured in an auto accident 22 years ago. . . . **Christine Jorgensen**, who underwent "sex change" operations in Denmark, made her vaudeville debut in Los Angeles May 8 by narrating a travel film she made in Denmark. . . . **Jon Lindbergh**, 20, Stanford U. senior & son of flier Charles A. Lindbergh, discovered one of the Western U.S.' largest submerged caverns May 9. Clad in Navy "frogman" garments & breathing with an "aqua-lung" air tank, he descended into the depths of Bower Cave, Calif., near Yosemite Natl. Park, swam 200 ft. underwater, finally emerged in a 40-by-60-ft. chamber whose ceiling he estimated to be at least 50 ft. high.

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